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at 10 a.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 6th MEETING

Chairman: Mrs. FLORES (Uruguay)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, THE VICE-PRESIDENT, OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COURT AND ITS REGISTRAR

1. The CHAIRMAN welcomed the President of the International Court of Justice, Sir Robert Jennings, the Vice-President, Mr. Oda, judges Mr. Schwebel, Mr. Weeramantry and Mr. Herczegh, and the Registrar, Mr. Valencia-Ospina.

AGENDA ITEM 146: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION (continued) (A/48/33; A/48/140-S/25597; A/48/205-S/25923; A/48/209-S/25937; A/48/379-S/26411 and A/48/445-S/26501)

2. Mrs. TSONEVA (Bulgaria) said that her delegation considered the draft document on aspects of the cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations submitted by the Russian Federation (A/48/33, para. 28) to be very important in the new international climate. The need to implement the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations had been made all the more urgent by the current world situation in which regional processes of security, cooperation and integration were being strengthened but armed conflicts were on the increase. For that reason Bulgaria supported the use of regional bodies for preventive diplomacy and to maintain and strengthen peace. Bulgaria had been one of the first States to endorse the idea of granting of observer status at the General Assembly to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and it hoped that relations between the United Nations and CSCE would serve as an example for other regional organizations.

3. The question of the effectiveness of the United Nations Security Council with regard to peace and security was most topical. There were now 184 States Members of the United Nations and that should be reflected in the composition of its organs on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. It would therefore be useful to broaden the composition of the Security Council, whose power and responsibility should be adapted to the increase in its diplomatic activities.

4. The most important document discussed during the latest session of the Special Committee had been the working paper submitted by nineteen countries and entitled "Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to the assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter" (A/48/33, para. 98). The lively discussion had shown that many States were looking for a legal settlement of the issue. There was no mechanism to implement Article 50 of the Charter. As sanctions had become a regular feature of the Security Council's practice it was vital to find a permanent structure to study and resolve economic problems arising from the implementation of sanctions.

5. Bulgaria had suffered and was continuing to suffer enormous losses, which were almost equal to its external debt, as a result of sanctions imposed by the Security Council and could not accept a resolution of the problem on a case-by-case basis, which was what had been proposed for a very long time. If

(Mrs. Tsoneva, Bulgaria)

no way was found to compensate third States affected by the application of economic sanctions the subsequent losses would have extremely serious repercussions on their economic, political and social development. Article 50 of the Charter gave no legal support, since it no longer corresponded to the world situation. Therefore, Bulgaria considered that a working group on Article 50 should be set up for the following session of the Special Committee.

6. Bulgaria had already put forward proposals on the creation of a mechanism to implement Article 50 of the Charter, contained in document A/48/445-S/26501, and called on all countries to help find a just and equitable solution to the problem.

The meeting rose at 10.30 a.m.